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| EXAMINER |
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ALI, SYED J

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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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2127

DATE MAILED: 05/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/730,190

Applicant(s)

PATIEJUNAS, KESTUTIS

Examiner

Syed J Ali

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 December 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 December 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3,5</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-50 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. **Claim 43 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.**

4. The following terms lack antecedent basis:

- a. Claim 43 recites the limitation "The computer-readable medium of claim 43" in line 1. Hereinafter, it is assumed that the above phrase was intended to read "The computer-readable medium of claim 42".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this

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subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. **Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sievert et al. (USPN 6,687,729) (hereinafter Sievert).**

7. As per claim 1, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including a client side HTTP stack software component for processing requests, comprising:

at least one completion port object (col. 3 lines 20-32);

a thread pool comprising a plurality of threads adapted to process tasks associated with at least one client side request (col. 3 lines 20-32); and

a client side state machine associated with the at least one request (col. 3 lines 34-65).

8. **Claims 8, 23, 35, and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin ("Control of Dynamic Threads Pool for Concurrent Remote Procedure Calls") (hereinafter IBM).**

9. As per claim 8, IBM teaches the invention as claimed, including a software component for implementing a client side HTTP stack, comprising:

a thread pool comprising N threads adapted to process M requests from a client application component, wherein N and M are integers greater than 1 and wherein M is greater than N (pg. 199).

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10. As per claim 23, IBM teaches the invention as claimed, including a method of implementing a client side HTTP stack, comprising:

processing M requests from a client application component using a thread pool comprising N threads, wherein M and N are integers greater than 1 and wherein M is greater than N (pg. 199).

11. As per claim 35, IBM teaches the invention as claimed, including a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for processing M requests from a client application component using a thread pool comprising N threads, wherein M and N are integers greater than 1 and wherein M is greater than N (pg. 199).

12. As per claim 46, IBM teaches the invention as claimed, including a software component for implementing a client side HTTP stack, comprising:

means for processing M requests from a client application component using a thread pool comprising N threads, wherein M and N are integers greater than 1 and wherein M is greater than N (pg. 199).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sievert in view of Jones et al. (USPN 6,003,061) (hereinafter Jones).

15. As per claim 2, Jones teaches the invention as claimed, including the client side HTTP stack implementation of claim 1, further comprising a scheduler thread adapted to activate an object scheduled to begin sending requests at a specific time (col. 19 lines 39-49; col. 20 line 62 - col. 21 line 6).

16. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Sievert and Jones since the prescheduling of threads allows the resource usage of a system to be known at compile time rather than run time. Particular advantages can be achieved in terms of load balancing and resource utilization by providing particular information related to the start time of an operation in advance. Additionally, the setting of a particular start time is beneficial to real time systems that have threads with hard deadlines or other scheduling constraints.

17. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sievert in view of Okano et al. (USPN 6,725,253) (hereinafter Okano).

18. As per claim 3, Okano teaches the invention as claimed, including the client side HTTP stack implementation of claim 1, further comprising a DNS thread adapted to resolve domain names into IP addresses (col. 12 line 37 - col. 13 line 5).

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19. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Sievert and Okano since IP addresses are expressed in octets that make it difficult to remember domain names. Rather, easy to remember domain names are provided that are then translated into IP addresses easing the use of a networked system by a user (Okano, col. 2 lines 4-10).

20. **Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sievert in view of Paxhia et al. (USPN 6,493,749) (hereinafter Paxhia).**

21. As per claim 4, Paxhia teaches the invention as claimed, including the client side HTTP stack implementation of claim 1, further comprising a timeout thread with a list of active sockets and timers associated with each socket, and adapted to selectively timeout at least one socket according to at least one timer in the list (col. 41 lines 19-28).

22. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Sievert and Paxhia since a thread that has been operating for an extended period of time without responding may be causing a starvation condition. The use of a timer to monitor a socket ensures that a thread does not stall while utilizing one of the system's sockets. The expiration of the timer thus alarms the system that the thread should be terminated, thereby protecting system resources and ensuring that other threads receive a fair share of the processor.

23. **Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sievert in view of Paxhia as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Jones.**

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24. As per claim 5, Jones teaches the invention as claimed, including the client side HTTP stack implementation of claim 4, farther comprising a scheduler thread adapted to activate an object scheduled to begin sending requests at a specific time (col. 19 lines 39-49; col. 20 line 62 - col. 21 line 6).

25. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified Sievert and Jones since the prescheduling of threads allows the resource usage of a system to be known at compile time rather than run time. Particular advantages can be achieved in terms of load balancing and resource utilization by providing particular information related to the start time of an operation in advance. Additionally, the setting of a particular start time is beneficial to real time systems that have threads with hard deadlines or other scheduling constraints.

26. **Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sievert in view of Paxhia in view of Jones as applied to claim 5 above, and further in view of Okano.**

27. As per claim 6, Okano teaches the invention as claimed, including the client side HTTP stack implementation of claim 5, further comprising a DNS thread adapted to resolve domain names into IP addresses (col. 12 line 37 - col. 13 line 5).

28. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified Sievert and Okano since IP addresses are expressed in octets that make it difficult to remember domain names. Rather, easy to remember domain names are provided that are then translated into IP addresses easing the use of a networked system by a user (Okano, col. 2 lines 4-10).

29. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sievert in view of Paxhia as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Okano.

30. As per claim 7, Okano teaches the invention as claimed, including the client side HTTP stack implementation of claim 4, further comprising a DNS thread adapted to resolve domain names into IP addresses (col. 12 line 37 - col. 13 line 5).

31. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified Sievert and Okano since IP addresses are expressed in octets that make it difficult to remember domain names. Rather, easy to remember domain names are provided that are then translated into IP addresses easing the use of a networked system by a user (Okano, col. 2 lines 4-10).

32. Claims 9-13, 17-19, 24-28, 32-34, 36-39, and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM in view of Sievert.

33. As per claim 9, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 8, further comprising at least one thread activation component adapted to activate at least one of the N threads based on an event (col. 3 lines 45-52).

34. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine IBM and Sievert since the method of IBM is absent guidance as to how threads are handled in terms of sending and receiving data. IBM is limited to showing a method for initializing and controlling the size of a thread pool. Sievert provides additional functionality for a pool of threads to handle work requests as well as encapsulating requests and responses within an I/O completion port, thereby

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easing the manner in which requests are handled. The use of a completion port is beneficial in that all incoming and outgoing data is handled by the completion port, simplifying distributed computing for multiple concurrent requests.

35. As per claim 10, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 9, wherein the at least one thread activation component is a completion port (col. 3 lines 20-32).

36. As per claim 11, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 9, wherein at least one of the N threads is adapted to deactivate itself and return to the thread pool when an operation being processed by the at least one of the threads is pending (col. 5 lines 26-38).

37. As per claim 12, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 11, wherein the event is the receipt of a completion packet by the at least one thread activation component (col. 3 lines 27-32).

38. As per claim 13, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 12, wherein the at least one thread activation component is a completion port (col. 3 lines 20-32).

39. As per claim 17, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 9, further comprising a state machine associated with at least one of the M requests (col. 3 lines 34-65).

40. As per claim 18, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 17, further comprising at least one key associated with the at least one of the M requests, wherein a first one of the N threads is associated with the at least one of the M requests, and wherein the thread activation component is adapted to associate the context of the first one of the N threads with the at least one state machine using the at least one key, in order to activate the first one of the N threads (col. 5 line 59 - col. 6 line 54).

41. As per claim 19, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 18, wherein the thread activation component is adapted to associate the context of one of the N threads with the at least one state machine using the at least one key in order to activate the one of the N threads based on an event (col. 5 line 59 - col. 6 line 54).

42. As per claim 24, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 23, further comprising:

selectively deactivating at least one of the N threads (col. 5 lines 26-38); and

activating at least another of the N threads based on an event using at least one thread activation component (col. 3 lines 45-52).

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43. As per claim 25, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 24, wherein the at least one thread activation component is a completion port (col. 3 lines 20-32).

44. As per claim 26, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 24, wherein selectively deactivating at least one of the N threads comprises deactivating the at least one of the N threads when an operation being processed by the at least one of the N threads is pending (col. 5 lines 26-38).

45. As per claim 27, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 26, wherein activating at least another of the N threads based on an event comprises:

receiving a completion packet using the thread activation component (col. 3 lines 27-32);

and

activating one of the N threads upon receipt of the completion packet using the thread activation component (col. 3 lines 45-52).

46. As per claim 28, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 27, wherein the at least one thread activation component is a completion port (col. 3 lines 20-32).

47. As per claim 32, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 26, further comprising associating a state machine with at least one of the M requests (col. 3 lines 34-65).

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48. As per claim 33, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 32, further comprising:

associating at least one key with the at least one of the M requests (col. 5 line 59 - col. 6 line 54);

associating a first one of the N threads with the at least one of the M requests (col. 5 line 59 - col. 6 line 54); and

associating a context of the first one of the N threads with the at least one state machine using the at least one key, in order to deactivate the first one of the N threads (col. 5 lines 26-38; col. 5 line 59 - col. 6 line 54).

49. As per claim 34, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 33, further comprising associating a context of one of the N threads with the at least one state machine using the at least one key in order to activate the one of the N threads based on an event (col. 5 line 59 - col. 6 line 54).

50. As per claim 36, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the computer-readable medium of claim 35, further comprising computer-executable instructions for:

selectively deactivating at least one of the N threads (col. 5 lines 26-38); and

activating at least another of the N threads based on an event using at least one thread activation component (col. 3 lines 45-52).

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51. As per claim 37, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the computer-readable medium of claim 36, wherein the at least one thread activation component is a completion port (col. 3 lines 20-32).

52. As per claim 38, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the computer-readable medium of claim 36, wherein the computer-executable instructions for selectively deactivating at least one of the N threads comprises computer-executable instructions for deactivating the at least one of the N threads when an operation being processed by the at least one of the N threads is pending (col. 5 lines 26-38).

53. As per claim 39, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the computer-readable medium of claim 38, wherein the computer-executable instructions for activating at least another of the N threads based on an event comprises computer-executable instructions for:

receiving a completion packet using the thread activation component (col. 3 lines 27-32);

and

activating one of the N threads upon receipt of the completion packet using the thread activation component (col. 3 lines 45-52).

54. As per claim 47, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 46, further comprising:

means for selectively deactivating at least one of the N threads (col. 5 lines 26-38); and

means for activating at least another of the N threads based on an event (col. 3 lines 45-52).

55. Claims 14, 29, 40, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM in view of Sievert as applied to claims 13, 28, 39, and 47 above respectively, and further in view of Jones.

56. As per claim 14, Jones teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 13, further comprising a scheduler thread adapted to activate an object scheduled to begin sending requests at a specific time (col. 19 lines 39-49; col. 20 line 62 - col. 21 line 6).

57. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified IBM and Jones since the prescheduling of threads allows the resource usage of a system to be known at compile time rather than run time. Particular advantages can be achieved in terms of load balancing and resource utilization by providing particular information related to the start time of an operation in advance. Additionally, the setting of a particular start time is beneficial to real time systems that have threads with hard deadlines or other scheduling constraints.

58. As per claim 29, Jones teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 28, further comprising activating an object scheduled to begin sending requests at a specific time using a scheduler thread (col. 19 lines 39-49; col. 20 line 62 - col. 21 line 6).

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59. As per claim 40, Jones teaches the invention as claimed, including the computer-readable medium of claim 39, further comprising computer-executable instructions for activating an object scheduled to begin sending requests at a specific time using a scheduler thread (col. 19 lines 39-49; col. 20 line 62 - col. 21 line 6).

60. As per claim 48, Jones teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 47, further comprising means for activating an object scheduled to begin sending requests at a specific time (col. 19 lines 39-49; col. 20 line 62 - col. 21 line 6).

61. Claims 15, 30, 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM in view of Sievert in view of Jones as applied to claims 14, 29, and 40 above respectively, and further in view of Okano.

62. As per claim 15, Okano teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 14, further comprising a DNS thread adapted to resolve domain names into IP addresses (col. 12 line 37 - col. 13 line 5).

63. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified IBM and Okano since IP addresses are expressed in octets that make it difficult to remember domain names. Rather, easy to remember domain names are provided that are then translated into IP addresses easing the use of a networked system by a user (Okano, col. 2 lines 4-10).

64. As per claim 30, Okano teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 29, further comprising resolving domain names into IP addresses using a DNS thread (col. 12 line 37 - col. 13 line 5).

65. As per claim 41, Okano teaches the invention as claimed, including the computer-readable medium of claim 40, further comprising computer-executable instructions for resolving domain names into IP addresses using a DNS thread (col. 12 line 37 - col. 13 line 5).

66. **Claims 16, 31, and 42-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM in view of Sievert in view of Jones in view of Okano as applied to claims 15, 30, and 41 above respectively, and further in view of Paxhia.**

67. As per claim 16, Paxhia teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 15, further comprising a timeout thread with a list of active sockets and timers associated with each socket, and adapted to selectively timeout at least one socket according to at least one timer in the list (col. 41 lines 19-28).

68. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified IBM and Paxhia since a thread that has been operating for an extended period of time without responding may be causing a starvation condition. The use of a timer to monitor a socket ensures that a thread does not stall while utilizing one of the system's sockets. The expiration of the timer thus alarms the system that the thread should be terminated, thereby protecting system resources and ensuring that other threads receive a fair share of the processor.

69. As per claim 31, Paxhia teaches the invention as claimed, including the method of claim 30, further comprising selectively timing out at least one socket according to at least one timer associated with the at least one socket using a timeout thread comprising a list of active sockets and timers associated with each socket (col. 41 lines 19-28).

70. As per claim 42, Paxhia teaches the invention as claimed, including the computer-readable medium of claim 41, further comprising computer-executable instructions for selectively timing out at least one socket according to at least one timer associated with the at least one socket using a timeout thread comprising a list of active sockets and timers associated with each socket (col. 41 lines 19-28).

71. As per claim 43, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the computer-readable medium of claim 42, further comprising computer-executable instructions for associating a state machine with at least one of the M requests (col. 3 lines 34-65).

72. As per claim 44, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the computer-readable medium of claim 43, further comprising computer-executable instructions for:

associating at least one key with the at least one of the M requests (col. 5 line 59 - col. 6 line 54);

associating a first one of the N threads with the at least one of the M requests (col. 5 line 59 - col. 6 line 54); and

associating a context of the first one of the N threads with the at least one state machine using the at least one key, in order to deactivate the first one of the N threads (col. 5 line 59 - col. 6 line 54).

73. As per claim 45, Sievert teaches the invention as claimed, including the computer-readable medium of claim 44, further comprising computer-executable instructions for associating a context of one of the N threads with the at least one state machine using the at least one key in order to activate the one of the N threads based on an event (col. 5 line 59 - col. 6 line 54).

74. **Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM in view of Jones.**

75. As per claim 20, Jones teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 8, further comprising a scheduler thread adapted to activate an object scheduled to begin sending requests at a specific time (col. 19 lines 39-49; col. 20 line 62 - col. 21 line 6).

76. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine IBM and Jones since the prescheduling of threads allows the resource usage of a system to be known at compile time rather than run time. Particular advantages can be achieved in terms of load balancing and resource utilization by providing particular information related to the start time of an operation in

advance. Additionally, the setting of a particular start time is beneficial to real time systems that have threads with hard deadlines or other scheduling constraints.

77. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM in view of Okano.

78. As per claim 21, Okano teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 8, further comprising a DNS thread adapted to resolve domain names into IP addresses (col. 12 line 37 - col. 13 line 5).

79. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine IBM and Okano since IP addresses are expressed in octets that make it difficult to remember domain names. Rather, easy to remember domain names are provided that are then translated into IP addresses easing the use of a networked system by a user (Okano, col. 2 lines 4-10).

80. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM in view of Paxhia.

81. As per claim 22, Paxhia teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 8, further comprising a timeout thread with a list of active sockets and timers associated with each socket, and adapted to selectively timeout at least one socket according to at least one timer in the list (col. 41 lines 19-28).

82. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine IBM and Paxhia since a thread that has been operating for an extended period of time without responding may be causing a starvation condition. The use of a timer to monitor a socket ensures that a thread does not stall while utilizing one of the system's sockets. The expiration of the timer thus alarms the system that the thread should be terminated, thereby protecting system resources and ensuring that other threads receive a fair share of the processor.

83. **Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM in view of Sievert as applied to claim 47 above, and further in view of Okano.**

84. As per claim 49, Okano teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 47, further comprising means for resolving domain names into IP addresses (col. 12 line 37 - col. 13 line 5).

85. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the modified IBM and Okano since IP addresses are expressed in octets that make it difficult to remember domain names. Rather, easy to remember domain names are provided that are then translated into IP addresses easing the use of a networked system by a user (Okano, col. 2 lines 4-10).

86. **Claim 50 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over IBM in view of Sievert as applied to claim 47 above, and further in view of Paxhia.**

87. As per claim 50, Paxhia teaches the invention as claimed, including the software component of claim 47, further comprising means for selectively timing out at least one socket according to at least one timer associated with the at least one socket (col. 41 lines 19-28).

88. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine IBM and Paxhia since a thread that has been operating for an extended period of time without responding may be causing a starvation condition. The use of a timer to monitor a socket ensures that a thread does not stall while utilizing one of the system's sockets. The expiration of the timer thus alarms the system that the thread should be terminated, thereby protecting system resources and ensuring that other threads receive a fair share of the processor.

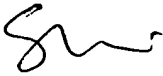
Conclusion

89. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Syed J Ali whose telephone number is (703) 305-8106. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-5:30, 2nd Friday off.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai T An can be reached on (703) 305-9678. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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